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1. The western part of Yunnan Province adjoining Burma is not ruled by the Chinese Nationalist Government, but is a special area where feudal influence predominates. Local administration in this area is carried out by native chieftains whose office is hereditary. The people of this area are completely submissive to their chieftains and are, in fact, completely ignorant of the existence of the Nationalist Government. The main occupation of the people is planting opium, a portion of which they have used to acquire arms from Nationalist troops. Also, mercury is mined in the area, the output being about three tons per month. The important mercury producing areas are the Yeh-shih (99-00, 27-42) and Paofeng (寶豐) areas. The natives barter for goods from British merchants with their mercury.
2. The Nan Chao Republic was founded at an assembly of the United Native Chieftains held in Hsiaolungch'uan (小隴川) in May 1948. This meeting was presided over by TIAO Ching-pan (刁京版), the Chief of Kanyai (98-05, 24-26). The primary aim of the Republic was to separate from China and then to make an alliance with Burma. The Chinese Nationalist Government realized fully the significance of this move and, fearing that the incident might cause great excitement among the people in general were the truth known, reported the establishment of the Nan Chao Republic as a rebellion engineered by the native chieftains. The Republic, however, had already severed completely from China. In fact, the majority of the soldiers in the two divisions in SUN Li-jen's New First Army who participated in the mutiny which had broken out in the Northeast during April and May 1948 were natives from this border area. A Chinese "Yunnan-Burma Border Rebellion Suppression Army" sent to quell this insurrection and led by Commander WANG Shih-hou was disarmed by the troops of the native chieftains, and Commander WANG was shot when he attempted to invade the Kanyai area in the spring of 1948. Commander CH'ANG Shao-ch'un of the Lunglu (龍路) Guerrilla Detachment, who directed some 2,000 troops in a suppression campaign in the Lop'upa (落浦壩) area, lost most of his men in the spring of 1948, also as the result of attacks by the troops of LAI En-ta and other native chieftains.
3. Troops led by native chieftains are reported to have attacked the Nationalist troops in Shenhukuan (神護關) and to have set fire to all the Nationalist barracks. Other reports state that native troops killed Commander HUANG Fu-ch'en of the Luhsi Guerrilla unit.

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The
thean Chao Republic and
are Japanese):

- a) TIAO Ching-san (刁清三), 5,000 rifles, 200 machine guns
- b) KUNG T'ung-chih (龔統制), Chieftain of Nantien; 1,000 rifles 500 machine guns
- c) FANG K'e-sheng (方克勝), Chieftain of Mangshih; 700 rifles
- d) TO P'ei-ying (多培英), Chieftain of Chefang; 500 rifles, 50 machine guns
- e) YIN Ching-t'ai (尹景泰), Chieftain of Mengmao; 3,000 rifles 50 machine guns
- f) LAI En-tai (賴恩達), Chieftain of Hulasa (戶拉撒); 1,000 rifles 50 machine guns, 10 light artillery pieces
- g) EN Hung-sheng (恩洪生), Chieftain of Chouta; 500 rifles, 500 machine guns
- h) MIEN Kuang-sheng (閔光生), Chieftain of Nuchiang 500 rifles
- i) YANG Wen-tai (楊文泰), Chieftain of Ch'iaowashan (卡瓦山) 3,000 rifles

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- 5. TIAO Ching-san, head of the Chao Republic, has appointed his brother, TIAO Ching-san (刁清三), representative of the Nan Chao Republic to Burma. The native chieftains of the Hsichang area have accepted their representatives to Burma also.
- 6. Although the Communist Burma Border Construction Committee has no relations with the Nan Chao Republic, the Nationalist Government is in contact with the two groups to draw up a plan for cooperation. For this reason, the Nationalist Government has issued a warrant for the arrest of these chieftains. The Government has never dared to arrest the chieftains too hard lest they join the Communists. This policy has led to the suppression of the campaigns mentioned in 2. Since the Nationalist Government cannot be changed, the Nationalist Government cannot be exerted over these chieftains. The Nationalist Government is trying to establish schools in the area in an attempt to make the native population pro-Nationalist.
- 7. As yet, Nationalist construction work has not been affected. The building of the highway between Yunnan and Szechwan has just begun. This highway will connect Kunming and Kweichow, Wuting, Yuanmoh, and Huilu to Hsichang. The people of Sik'ang have been mobilized for the construction work which is under the direction of the Hsi Ch'ang Administration Office. (龔國光),

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